THE STATE CAPITAL

Final Adjournment of the State Legislature.

A HOT FIGHT IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Minority by Filibustering Defeat the Four Green Bills and the Apportionment Bill.

Passage of the School Amendment by an Almost Unanimous Vote.

THE WORK OF THE SESSION.

The Important Bills Passed and Lost and What They Amounted to.

ALBANY, May 3, 1876. Precisely at noon to-day, according to the concurrent recisely at noon to-day, according to the concurrent recision passed two weeks ago, the Legislature advanced size die although, through a constitutional mendment defect, in the Speaker's eyes the Assembly hid non actually adjourn till five minutes after twelve. The menion of the two bouses was, as is usual on the hand day of a session, boisterous and confused. Everything was done with a rush and hurry that could be loss without setting tripped up as a party question. setting tripped up as a party question. Senate, having fought its last fight on a while the Senate, having fought its last fight on a party bill the night previous, could afford to allow itself to glide slong from the hour the session opened till the Lieutenant Governor. satebant Governor's gavel cut off all was known down there that the Senate had laid out a big job of party work for the republicans to do on the passage of the Green Extension bill, the Park bill, which legislated out of office the democratic Commissioners and placed the department under one commissioner, the present president being retained. The Deposit bill, which gave Comptroller Green as full a power as that of the Mayor and City Chamberlain combined to designate what banks in the city should be selected as the depositories of the city moneys and blued to designate what banks in the city should be selected as the depositories of the city moneys, and the New York Salary bill, which cut down the wages of the office-holders right and left. Besides these, which were on the table, ready for a third reading in the House, there was the Apportionment bill, which had been lost the night previous, and which the republicans intended, by a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was lost, to carry through under the whip and approved the previous question.

wr of the previous question.

The democrats were therefore on the gui wire from The democrate were therefore on the gut wire from the moment the session opened. Every one was in his place, and it was apparent at a glance that they nad setermined to fight. There were four bills engrossed for a third reading which were ahead of the much fresded Green bill, and the three others which the semocrate were auxious to see killed. These bills were blil to amend the code of procedure. were passed without a struggle, a democrats at once became anxious. It was but a few minutes after ten, and there were therefore nearly two full hours during which, to all appearances, the republicans could do pretty much as they pleased. But a republican—Smith, of Onandaga -afforded, much to their surprise, a splendid chance to consume pend the rules so that the concurring resolution sing an amendment to the constitution relative to ablic schools, which had passed the Senate, be put upon its final passage. He is the previous question, which was do by a vote of 65 to 47. But almost democrat, in voting, desired to d, and "briefly stated his reasons." use him, and then calling the year and nays on the notion, and on that being ruled out of order calling motion, and on that being ruled out of order cailing for a count, and then challenging the count and calling for triers—managed to waste forty minutes of the time so precious to the majority. Indeed, from the beginning to the end the comocrats fought for time with surpraing skill. It was a quarter to twelve when the shibusters, having exhausted all their ingenuity and knowledge of parliamentary dodges, had to succumb to the calling of the roll on the final passage of the proposed amendment. It woon became evident after about twenty names had Its soon became evident after about twenty names had been called that the amendment could not be passed before twelve o'clock if the democrats kept up their tactics. Seeing this, and with the view of not giving the republicans the campaign ammunition they would have next fall if the amendment failed through the filbustering of the minority, a member offered a resolution that the call of the roll be proceeded with, and members should have the privilege of only explaining their votes, and that after that no other business except the usual "complimentary" business should be enter-tained. The republicans, anxious to have the amendtained. The republicans, anxious to have the amendment passed, agreed to the resolution and it was finally passed, all the democrats but two taking good care to vote for it. By doing so they robbed the republicans of the hope they had entertained that they would oppose as a party measure. It is needless to state that the democrats, especially those from New York, ware wild with delight when the vote was ansounced on the amendments and the Clerk showed that the hour of twerve had passed, the republicans using debarred by the time, even if they were inclined to act in bad faith, from taking up any of the four bills on the table, to defeat which all the struggle of the day had been carried on.

The last moments of the Senate's session were signalized by no event out of the ordinary routine.

The usual complimentary speeches were indulged in at the close, Mr. Jacobe offering a complimentary resolution to the President pre tem, Mr Robertson, and Mr. Harris doing a like layor to Lieutenant Governor Dorshemmer, and Mr. Lamont for Henry A. Gildden, the Clerk.

Resolutions complimentary to the Speaker; Mr. Bloan, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Johnson, the Cierk, were adopted in the Souse, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Ballou, Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Balliday supporting them in exceedingly neat peeches.

The Supplier for a real forms.

the and Mr. Johnson, the Clerk, were adopted in the House, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Ballou, Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Ballou, Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Ballou, Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Hallous, supporting them in exceedingly neat speeches.

The Speaker's farewell address was bright; in speaking of the legislative work and character he said.—

"I am lain to believe that this Legislature has in a great measure fulfilled the anticipations of its friends and met the just expectation of the people. I am sure that it has endeavored to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with the best judgment of its individual members. It leaves behind it the record of a stanless and henorable name; its faults (if any) have not been of commission. It may point with pride to the volume of its acts and challeage, in that regard, comparison with any of its predeceasors."

The sanction of usage, no doubt, justified the Speaker's declaration conserving the "stanless name" of the Legislature, but it must be said that, so far as the Assembly is concerned, I am inclined to believe that it was not any better than it ought to have been. Judging from its action on several bills of importance its reputation for a good character will rest more upon the fact that it was not beset very aften with great temptation to do wong then upon any extraordinary desire it nossessed to do right. There were, undoubtedly, men in it whose votes were at the command of the lobuysts willing to pay for them, and their attitude toward certain bills and the bad company they kept were widence plain to him who had eyes to see that, like many of its predeceasors, the Legislature of 1876 was not without its black sheep. During the session very little "reform" legislation was done, and the good that it accomplished is almost entirely of a negative character, the highest compliment that sau be paid to it as an originally professed was not without its black sheep. During the session those members who were really more than representatives in same. Were very few indiced. At the head of the ins

The first act passed by the Legislature, and which was the first to become a law, was the Masquerade act. It emends the law of 1845 so that the law shall not be construed as prohibiting or rendering unlawful any peaceable assemblage for any masquerade or dress ball of any incorporated society or the wearing of masks by persons going to or from such balls. The act provides that the assemt must be first obtained of the police authorities in New York and Brooklyn before any masquerade ball or entertainment can be held in those cities. The impression, prevalent, that it allows the holding of masquerade balls or entertainments are us unlawful as ever.

The GRAY NUNS.

copy thereof, or of such part thereof as may be called for by such writ.

The concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to section 3 of article 5 of the constitution, which was agreed to by the Legislature of 1875, is a Tilden reform. It gives the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, authority to appoint a superintendent of public works, who is to be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the repair and navigation of the canals, and of all laws relating to their construction and improvement. The Separintendent to have three assistant superintendents under him to hold office for three years. The amendment abolishes the office of canal commissioner, and the Superintendent is to perform the duite now devolved upon the Commissioners and is to have the appointment of all canal officials except collectors of toils and those in the department of the Engineer and Surveyor.

FIRES IN GRIMINAL CARES.

Senator Bixby was the author of the bill relating to this subject. It provides that whenever a fine is imposed upon any person convicted of a missemeanor, the court imposing the fine may limit the term of imprisonment, in default of payment, to a term not exceeding one day for each dollar of the fine imposed.

The bill relating to this company amends its act of incorporation of 1873 by providing that it shall complete its organization before the 1st day of June, 1878; that it shall have paid in not less than fifty per cent of its capital-and shall have againally commenced work by that time. This is the company which originally proposed to connect Staten Island with Jersey by a tubular railroad. (*)

rowers of RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

A bill amending the law of 1850, fathered by Senator Bradley, provides that two-thirds of the directors of a railroad company may at any time alter or change its termini or locate the route or any part of its termin at a county adjoining any county named in its articles

passed in relation to these courts, are given the power to grant a new trial on motion of the prisoner after conviction, before or after sentence, on exceptions taken on the trial on the ground of acwly discovered evidence.

The bill provides that the motion may be heard on the minutes or on affidavits, as the case may require, in like manner as possible to the practice of the Supreme Court in civil actions.

NEDICTRO PERSONS AS WITNESSES.

Another bill, introduced by the author of the preceding one mentioned, Mr. Starbuck, declares that hereafter all persons jointly indicted shall, upon the trial of either under such indictments, be competent witnesses for each other, the same as though not included in the indictments. It goes still further by enac. For trial a husband or wife may be examined as a witness in behalf of the other. It provides, however, that upon no such trial or examination shall a husband or wife be compelled to testify against the other.

LOAN OF PUBLIC NOSSYS.

To prevent any county, city, town or village of the State giving any money or property or loaning its money on credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation from becoming the owner of stock in or bonds of any association or corporation, or from incurring any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes, is the object of a concurrent resolution passed to amend section 11 of article 8 of the constitution. The amendment provides that no county or city shall become indebted to an amount, including existing indebtedness, which shall exceed two por cent of the assessed valuation of its real estate the amendment provides that no county or city shall become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness is reduced to the prescribed limit. Of course this amendment count by subject to taxation. Any city or county whose present indebted in assessed valuation of its real estate the amendment map property the title to which is not vested in the boarter whose bills are not paid when payment is demanded a

The sail gives the commissioner power to issue compulsory process against any manager of an asylum, public or private, whenever there is inadequate provision made for the skilful medical care, proper supervision and safe keeping of the patients.

SUPPRINTENDENT OF PATATE PRISONS.

The concurrent resolution which passed the Legislature of 1875 also passed the two houses. The Superintendent is to have extraordinary powers, be appointed by the Governor and Sceate. The amendment abolishes the office of State Prison Inspector.

The following acts, specially concerning New York city, were also passed:—

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

An act authorizing the Comptroller to issue bonds for the payment of certain claims for work done on schoolhouses in New York city between the years 1869 and 1872, the claims in the aggregate not to exceed \$25,000, and the payment to be made in the discretion of the Board of Education.

CHANGE OF CORFORATION TITLE.

An act authorizing the Knickerbocker Plate Glass and Accidental insurance Company of New York to change its name to the Knickerbocker Casualty Insurance Company of New York, by a resolution to be incorporated in its bylaws.

SULATIVE TO STREETS IN NEW YORK.

An act directing the Compissioners of the Department of Public Parks to designate each street, avoing or road in the city not yet opened as belonging to one of three classes—the first to be opened by the proper department of the government, the second to be opened on polition of the property owners of one-third linear frontage, and the third on petition of owners of three-louribs frontage.

An act providing that no assessments for sewers or

fourths frontage.

ASSESSMENTS FOR SEWERS AND DRAINS.

An act providing that no assessments for sewers or

An act providing that no assessments for sewers or drains already completed shall be set aside on account of any omission of the Common Council to pass a resolution or ordinance therefor, or for any other defect, except where fraud is shown.

An act amending the set incorporating the New York Iniant Asylum and providing for the payment to the managers of the institution the sum of \$18 a month for each homeless and needy mother with a nursing infant.

fant.

PROCKEDINGS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF RENT.

An act providing that no proceeding shall be taken before any justice of any district court of the city of New York to disposees any tenant under the statute in relation to summary proceedings to recover the possession of lands, unless the summons is returnable and all the proceedings are before such justice at the Court House or the place designated for the court to be held. All the costs and fees shall be paid to the clerk of the district court, who shall account for them to the Comptroller.

All the costs and fees shall be paid to the clerk of the district court, who shall account for them to the Comptroller.

An act providing that any person within a year after the passage of the act may pay to the Comptroller of New York city the amount of any tax upon property, real or personal, belonging to such person berotofore remaining unpaid, together with interest at seven percent, to be calculated from the time such tax was imposed to the time of payment.

An act amendatory of the act incorporating the Central Trust Company of New York, and providing that on any sum of money not less than \$100 which shall be collected or received by said company in its capacity of guardian or receiver or depository of moneys in court, an interest shall be allowed by the said company of not less than three per cent annually, which rate of interest shall continue until the moneys so received shall be duly expended or distributed.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE ANNEXED TERRITORY.

An act directing the Commissioners of Public Parks to lay out and construct public parks and places, and to lay out and construct public parks and places, and to lay out and locate streets, roads and avenues in the towns of West Farms, Morrisania and Kingsbridge. The Department of Public Works shall have the exclusive power to open, regulste, grade and pave the streets after the passage of the set; all unpuid gas taxes and assessments shall be received by the Bureau of Arroars and Taxes of the city of New York, and the Comptroller is authorized to issue assessments.

THE SALE OF THE GRAND STREET FIRST LEASE.

An act authorizing the Commissioners of Docks to sell at public auction the lease, for a term of ten years, of the Grand street lerry, together with the docks and slips and other property of the terry.

TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL PUBLIC BATHS.

An act authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works of the city of New York to erect additional free floating baths for a sum not exceeding \$60,004 to be appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

TO PR

might injure any animal; and also making it a misdemeanor io sail railrond tracks, except upon curves, crossings or switches.

TO PROVIDE FOR A SUPPLY OF WATER.

An act authorizing the Commissioners of Public Works of the city of New York to lay pipes for the distribution of Croton water in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. The Comptroller is directed to issue bonds for the work in a sum not to exceed \$200,000, the work to be done by contract and let out to the lowest binder.

TO REGULATE PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

An act amendatory of the act to regulate places of public amusement, and providing that the usual licenso fee for theatrical or other entertainment shall not apply to the Masonic Temple, New York, so long as the revenues of said temple shall continue to be applied to the use of the Masonic Rail and Asylum Fund or other charitable purposes.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

An act granting permission to the International Trust Company of New York to organize and commence its operations at any time within two years after the parsage of the act.

An act to amend an act in relation to the further supply of water to New York, and providing that, in case it becomes necessary to raise or remove a highway in Putham county which interfores with the supply of water to New York, and providing that, in case it becomes necessary to raise or remove a highway in Putham county which interfores with the supply of water to New York, and providing that, in case it becomes necessary to raise or remove a highway in Putham county which interfores with the supply of water to New York, year lagrancy shall be nocated subject to the approval of the Board of Supervisors of the county of General Sessions to select suitable accommodations for the Court of General Sessions to relect suitable accommodations for the Court of General Sessions for a term of flux years, at a price on exceeding \$6,000, and the Commissioner of Public Works is to

fit up and furnish the same for \$6,000. The same Board is authorized to hire or lease rooms for the use of the Law Department for five years at \$6,000. The Common Council is prohibited from taking or making a lease of any real estate or franchise.

An act providing that any justice of the Court of Common Pieas may vacate and set aside any judgment entered on the forfeiture of a recognizance by a principal or surety, by the failure of a surety to produce a principal in compilance with the recognizance, and where, in the opinion of the District Attorney, the people are in as good a position to prosecute the principal as when the failure occurred.

LEMS OF CONTRACTORS.

An act amending the act defining the liens of contractors and others upon real estate in New York, and providing that when innery days have elapsed since the filing of the claim and no entry has been made by the County Clerk of the commencement of an action to enforce the lien he shall, by request of owner or party interested, enter on the docket, "discharged by lapse of time," which shall be conclusive evidence of the discharge of such l'en.

AMENDING THE CHARTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

An act amending the charter of the American Institute, and providing for a new method of electing the trustees and officers of the organization, and aimed to concentrate more effectually the management of the institute in the hands of a board of trustees. The Commissioners shall make resonable allowance to parties injuriously affected by the alteration.

THE SCHOOL AMENDARY.

The school amendment passed by concurrent resolution, which will be submitted to the people in the fall of 1877 for adoption, is as follows:—

Resolved (If the Senate concurr. That article 9 of the constitution be amended by the addition of the following sections:—

Figure 2.—Free common schools shall be maintained throughout the State torever. The Lectiniture shall invavide

Siterion 2.—Free common schools shall be maintained throughout the State lowever. The Legislature shall provide for the instruction in the branches of elementary education in such schools of all sersons in the State between the ages, and the providence years, for the period of all learness of elements of the state of the seasons of the period of all learness of the period of all learness of the seasons of the period of all learness of the seasons of th

authorities.

MISCELLANGOUS BILLS PASSED.

Other bills of more or less importance were passed both houses as follows:—

Reorganizing the police force of Troy and designating the number of police magistrates the city should have. Authorizing the villages of the State to furnish pure and wholesome water to their inhabitants, and providing that the payment of all valid judgenets which may be obtained in actions or proceedings against the Water Commissioners shall be provided for by the trustees of the villages in the annual appropriations made for village purposes.

Consolidating and amending the various acts in relation to the Rochester charter.

Consolidating the general acts relating to public instruction.

Consolidating and amending the various acts in relation to the Rochestor charter.
Consolidating the general acts relating to public instruction.
Raising money by tax for the care and improvement of Washington's headquarters, Newburgh.
Changing the name of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company to the Utica, Black River and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, the company under the latter name to enjoy the rights, powers, privileges and immunities which the other road possessed prior to the passage of the bill.
Incorporating the New York State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.
Protecting butter and cheese manufacturers by providing that the law of 1894 skall be so construed that persons only who, "with intent to defraud," supply milk diluted with water or cheese tainted from want of care in keeping the milk pails shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the act.
Repealing the act of 1874 for the suppression of intemperance in the county of Westchester, because of its obnoxious features as a special act.
Giving the Governor the same power to remove county treasurers and county superintendents of the poor that he now has as to sheriffs.
Giving the Court of General Sessions of New York authority to appoint two additional depaity clerks, a stenographer and an interpreter, the Board of Estimate to yearly provide for their payment.
Providing for the maintenance of the Superintendent of the Poor in the county and making the office an appointive one by the Board of Supervisors.
Giving the Common Council of Brooklyn authority to build a public building for municipal purposes and to acquirg land therefor, the building to cost not more than \$200,000, the total amount for land and building to be raised by tax in three annual instalments during 187d, 1877 and 1878, and suthorizing the use of steam on Atlantic avenue as a motive power for the cars running on that avenue.

Reducing the act of 1880 in relation to the opening, widening and extending of streets, avenues and public places in the city of New York, the bill having a

shall be affected or in any manner projudiced or invalidated by the repeal.

Amending the law of 1875 relative to the jurisdiction of the Marine Court by a provision that no person who is a resident of the State and who has a place of business in the city of New York shall be deemed to be a non-resident under the provisions of the law.

Allowing two or more religious societies to consolidate and vesting all the rights of the original individual societies in the new corporation formed by the consolidation.

The kris Railroad bill, which gives bondholders the right to vote. The provisions of the act have been so freely ventilated in the Herrallo during the session that it is scarcely necessary to do more than mention the bill.

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WASHINGTON.

Financial Agency of the Navy in London Under Investigation.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS

Probable Escape of Belknap Under Decision of the Court of Impeachment.

GENERAL SCHENCK'S LAST EXPLANATION.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1874. THE WINSLOW EXTRADITION CASE—THE PRIS-

ONER REMANDED FOR TEN DAYS. It is reported here to-night that Winslow, the forger, who was to be released to-day, extradition being refused, was remanded for ten days at the request of the Crown Solicitor, on the ground, as stated, that new THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP-MR BARNUM

a report from Connecticut that Mr. Barnum is likely to be elected to the United States Senate in Connecticut, news does not appear to be welcome here among democrats, some of whom say that Mr. Barnum does not and that his election may lose the State to the party in

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1876. THE APPOINTMENT OF COOKE, M'CULLOCH A CO. AS FINANCIAL AGENTS IN LONDON UNDER INVESTIGATION-MR. BENJAMIN F. CHEEVER BEFORE THE COMMITTEE-A REMINISCENCE OF THE CLEWS PAILURE.

Cheever, the agent of Clews & Co., who testified in New York last full that he had been employed to pro-cure the government agency in London for that firm for a share of the profits, was examined before the Naval Committee to-day. The testimony he gave was kept very secret, and he, himself, was sworn to secrecy until he shall complete his evidence. He gave, it is reported here, testimony—only hearsay, however—in regard to the manner in which Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. were made agents for the Navy Department, and gave the committee the names of witnesses who have been subpossed, and by whom it is asserted, he says, it which secured the place to Cooke, McCulloch & Co. It is remembered here aside from this testimony that when it was proposed to give to Clews & Co. the agency for some of the departments in London they expected to get all, and at that time Secretary Robeson made strong and continued opposition to their being made agents for the navy. It was known at that time that the President had a strong personal dislike of Mr. McCulloch, and refused for some time to allow his firm to be named as agents for the navy, but Secretary Robeson insisted and carried his point, and when Clews & Co. failed it was supposed that the Sec-retary had been shrewd enough to see that the house unds out of their bands.

far as yet given, is entirely bearsay and at second hand, but that he named persons who he said were witnesses to the transaction, and these have been summoned by

THE BELKNAP IMPRACEMENT-A GENERAL IM-PRESSION THE COURT WILL DECIDE IT HAS

the Senate when the Belknap impeachment was re-

"Oh, to-morrow will wind it up; the Senate will de-

come of Platt against Goode. When he addressed the Committee on Privileges and Elections his powerful voice and well known election seemed like a registic scene from ancient history. Congress seemed to have gone back twenty years. Mr. Banks, who had come to the committee room purposely to hear him, remarked, after one of his most effective passages, that "he wai truly still the old man eloquent." He will resume his

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1876. THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION - GENERAL SCHENCE IN EXPLANATION OF FISHER'S TELE-GRAMS TO HIS BROKER-THE BESIGNATION

QUESTION AGAIN. In the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, Mr. Chit tenden, for General Schenck, said if the committee should be of opinion that certain correspondence of Park, Schenck and Fisher was proper to be considered he would waive all objection and leave the committee perfectly free to act. It was decided by the committee hat the papers which have already found their way into print should not be received as evidence, but if General Schenck desired to make a statement he was at

among other things, that as to the letter from Fisher to Duncan, dated December 16, 1872, he did not know who Duncan was, but it seemed that he was a stock-broker with whom Fisher was dealing. While it was sessed, it was utterly untrue that he had any stock operations with him. Fisher had many good points and made an improper use of General Schenck's name. Alluding to another letter of Fisher to Duncan, is which it was said that General Schenck telegraphe Chesebrough to sell 2,000 shares, General Schenck said he was perfectly satisfied that he never telegraphed Chesebrough to sell 2,000 shares, and such shares were never sold. These were communications passing affected him (General Schenck), and the use of his name by Fisher was without authority. The infereral Schonck said he was not in the remotest degree

General Schenk's letter of resignation baving been again introduced, Mr. Hewitt said he had been represented in the Associated Press report as saying yester-day that the interlineations were in Mr. Park's hand writing, whereas he said they were in General Schenk's

General Schenck now concluded all the explanations

Mr. Lyon made a statement in support of parts of bit former testimony, and took occasion to say that on all occasions of his interviews with Mr. Park the latter never used an unkind word, but on the contrary ex-hibited the most friendly feelings toward him. He said he saw the original letter of resignation of General Schenck as a director of the Emma Mine Company-al least it so purported to be. There was no reference in only because he did not want to give his political enemies an opportunity to criticize his conduct. Mr.

"I don't like the letter, and I am going to have a

better one from Schenck."

The impression of the witness was that Park wrote the final letter of resignation, and that Schenck copied it from Park's manuscript. He had told Hiram A. Johnson of these facts within twenty-four hours after he learned them. There was nothing about which be

H. A. Johnson also gave some testimony, and cor-roborated what Lyons said concerning the two letters of resignation. The witness saw a letter of the Secretary of the Emma Mining Company, written subsequent to General Schenck's resignation, in which it was said that Park had remarked to Lyon that the letter of resignation, expressing the fullest confidence in the mine and in his associate directors, was a better in-dorsement of the mine than if Schenck had remained

The committee adjourned till to-morrow morning INDICTMENT OF EX-SECRETARY BELKNAP BY THE DISTRICT GRAND JURY-THE WITNESSES SUM-

agreed upon a presentment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for alleged acceptance of bribes in his official station. The case was first brought to the attention of the Grand Jury by District Attorney bers of the Investigating Committee, and the prin witness in the case, C. P. Marsh, were summe subsequently Mr. Marsh made his and was examined. A summons was sent out yesterday for Mrs. Caleb P. Marsh, but the Marshs was unable to find that lady, and returned the sum mons indorsed "Non est." A. S. H. White, Lonsdai mons incoraced "Non est." A. S. H. White, Londale Twitchel, late of the Indian Office; Duncan Thompson, of the Interior Department, and J. S. Rea and W. McEwing, of the Pension Agency here, were examined by the Grand Jury yesterday. The presentment against General Belkmap is now in the hands of the District Attarnay, who will present a formal indistinguity in the Attorney, who will prepare a formal indistment in the

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

YESTERDAY-PRATERNITY WITH THE AFRICAN MINISTERS.

MINISTERS.

Baltimore, Md., May 3, 1876.

The Methodist General Conference reassembled at the regular hour this morning, Bishop Simpson presiding. The usual religious services were conducted by Rev. L. C. Matlock, of the Wilmington Conference. Upon the call of the roll of absentees an additional number of delegates responded, after which the minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved. The report of the Committee on Rules was taken up and each rule acted upon seriatim, which proceeding consumed the entire morning session up to noon, without being concluded.

After the adoption of the rules the Chair announced Rev. J. Lanham, of Baltimore; H. Price, of Upper Iowa; L. R. Dum, of Newark; J. W. Price and N. J. Farsons, of the Philadelphia Conference; J. W. Freund, of the East German Conference, as the committee to whom the resolutions offered yesterday in relation to the observance of the Sabbath in connection with the Centennial Exhibition shall be referred.

Bishop Janes introduced to the Conference Rev. W. B. Pope, fraternal delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference. It was not intended that he should make his formal communication at this time, but he was presented that he might become acquainted with the brethren and not teel among strangers. The fact that he came from the mother conference of Methodism entitled him to a cordial reception. Mr. Pope then addressed the Conference a few minutes, expressing his appreciation of the kindness and cordinity attending his reception.

The Committee on Receiving Fraternal Delegates reported that Saturday next, at sleven o'clock, had been ixed as the time for receiving the formal communication from the British Wesleyan Conference, through his reception of the address of the bishops was made the order for ton o'clock to-morrow.

A message of fraternal Christian greeting to the African Methodist Episcopal Church in session at Atlanta, Ga. was offered, pending which the nominations for nembers of the standing Committee on Judicial Proceedings were made and c BALTIMORE Md. May 3, 1876.

once.

The action of the bishops in appointing fratern delegates to the Conference at Atlanta, as authorize by the last General Conference, was confirmed.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE SIOUX AVENGERS. INVADERS OF THE BLACK HILLS EXLED BY

OMARA, Neb., May 3, 1876.

Dr. J. B. Pendery, of this city, has returned from the Black Hills, where he has been for the last three months. He reports that the road from Custer City to Fort Laramie is strown with wagons, whose owners have fied, been killed or captured by Indiana. During his trip from Custer to Cheyenne he dressed the wounds of twelve men who were wounded by Indiana. It is dangerous for small parties to undertake the trip. At Tied Canyon, where H. E. Brown was recently killed, a few Indiana can hold out against great odds, as they secrete themselves up in the rocks and these down to a dead rest. OMARA, Neb., May 3, 1876.